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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

CIVIL SERVICE CAUSE WINNING

Mr. Hughes' announcement in one of his addresses that he is determined that there shall be established a proper civil service retirement and pension system, is of course what was to be expected. Mr. Hughes is one of the skilled and enlightened administrators of the country. He knows what he is talking about when he points out the reasons why there is need for such a reform.

The persistent prejudice against civil pensions is being broken down under the assaults of common sense and business judgment. The Federal Government will not always be content to lag behind States, cities, school organizations, and great profit-making corporations, in treatment of employees. It is come to be realized that the faithful worker is entitled to assurance of provision for his old age. Beyond that, and yet more important in compelling a recognition of the situation, is the fact that the civil-service itself will be improved, and its cost ultimately reduced, by the application of sensible methods.

THE NEW PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH

Secretary McAdoo has discovered the marvelous new prosperity of the South. He has been touring that section with the Federal Farm Loan Board, and, though himself a Southerner and intimate with the section, confesses that its showing was astonishing.

It isn't safe for an authority on the South to stay away from it too long, these times, lest he get out of touch. The South is moving mighty rapidly. Its scarce about cotton two years ago was really a piece of good fortune, for it compelled consideration for the possibilities of greater diversification of agricultural production.

That the South possessed almost unlimited possibilities of industrial development has long been realized. They have been given the opportunity, thanks to the great burden laid on the industrial capacity of the nation in the last two years. Never again will the South be a one-crop agricultural section; nor, indeed, will it be merely an agricultural area. The South is on the threshold of full admittance into the industrial community as a country of diverse resources and of independent financial capacity to utilize them. Every section of the national empire will be stronger and more prosperous by reason of the new conditions in the South.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS VIA THE HEAVENS

Truly, the romance has not all been taken out of this machine-made, factory-labeled war that the world fights nowadays. News dispatches bring the story of a British d'Artagnan who, single-handed, broke into a German trench, lined up and captured 102 officers and men, marched them back to the allied lines. There is no detailed story, as yet of how he did it; but he has been awarded the Victoria Cross, which is about the best possible testimony to the authenticity of the story. The cross doesn't go to mushroom heroes.

The very same day's news reports tell of a fleet of 132 allied aeroplanes flying over the heart of Bulgaria, a hostile country, to Roumania. In all probability, one of the reasons for the disadvantage under which Roumania has been waging its campaign thus far is a disparity in air service. It is utterly impossible, under modern conditions of war, that great movements, over widely extended fronts such as those on which the forces are operating in the Roumanian campaigns, can be conducted without the best air service; for air service means information.

The Germans began the war vastly superior in this regard, because they had been thoroughly prepared. The military tide began to turn about the time when the allies definitely established superiority in this field. It was a long effort, for they had not only to build the machines, but to train the aviators to operate them. In both regards they have succeeded.

How Bucharest received the great fleet of aeroplanes, coming as reinforcements from the heavens, may be imagined. The little country is well-nigh cut off from communication with the outside world. It may indeed use routes through Russia; but that is only communication with a greater area of isolation, for Russia is itself almost as isolated as Roumania. Bucharest's most reliable means of communication with

the outside world is understood to be wireless.

Another war will doubtless see the development of such immense aircraft as will make transportation of supplies by air possible and feasible. The dream of Tennyson is all but realized even now; "grappling in the central blue" will decide campaigns of another generation.

FURTHER, HE MAY CHANGE HIS MIND

Mr. Hughes was particularly unkind, in his Rochester speech, when he replied to President Wilson's Cincinnati assurances that this country needs no special preparation for new industrial and commercial conditions after the war.

Mr. Wilson had pointed out that it wasn't necessary to worry about European competition at the war's end, because Europe wouldn't have any producing capacity available for making things to export. It was a curious defense of Democratic policies. The President might about as well have said, "Our policies wouldn't meet the situation, if there were going to be a bad situation; but we don't think there will be one within the four years for which we ask to be given power; so it will be safe enough to risk us for that time, anyhow."

Mr. Hughes observes that at the end of 1914, with half the world in flames, the Wilsonian assurance to this nation was that there was "not a cloud in sight" on our international horizon. There was no need to prepare; nothing against which preparation was required. A year passed, and the same President, still taking credit for "keeping us out of war," was nevertheless converted to the idea of preparedness. Being late in the field, it was necessary to make up for lost time; so a preparedness program was rushed into the statute books that will cost vastly more than it should have cost if it had been inaugurated in proper time, and that may not mobilize our forces in time to ward off the danger. That there is a danger, and a real one, perhaps an imminent one, Mr. Wilson now admits in his remarkable statement that this is the last big war the United States can keep out of. The neutrality business, he acknowledged, is played out.

If Mr. Wilson was so sadly in error in the matter of military and naval preparation, is it not reasonable to assume that a couple of years hence he will be blandly admitting that he was wrong about our commercial and industrial preparedness? Perhaps he will, by that time, with wonted facility for changing his mind, be coming around with insistent proposals for inaugurating the very measures that the Republican party is already urging. For Mr. Wilson to become a thoroughgoing protectionist, even when the need of protection shall have been demonstrated by a national misfortune, would surprise nobody. But it can be set down as very certain that if he gets converted to protection it will only be after the damage has been done. He will not be ready to change front until it is too late to change.

Unkind as it was of Mr. Hughes to point out the instability and unreliability of the Wilson convictions, it was quite in point to remind the country that right now is the time to guard against the continuance of a policy whose most distinguishing feature is its lack of continuity in any direction or department.

GERMANY, NORWAY, AND AMERICA

There is reason why Americans should regard with deep concern the German submarine campaign against Norwegian shipping. Seemingly a specialty has been made in recent weeks of the effort to terrorize Norwegian merchant shipping interests; and the Norwegians, like the French, British, and Italians, have preferred to pocket their losses and continue in business rather than admit that they have been terrorized.

A Berlin dispatch quoted the German admiralty as stating that, in September 141 hostile merchantmen of 182,000 tons were sunk, destroyed by mines, or captured. Also, thirty-nine neutral ships charged with carrying contraband, with a tonnage of 72,600, were sunk. It is not possible to judge accurately the proportionate activity, as against neutral and enemy shipping, which these figures indicate. But as many neutrals cannot be even accused of carrying contraband, and there has been an evident purpose to avoid direct attack on American ships, it is probable that neutrals have suffered, in proportion, more than belligerents.

The German drive against Norwegian shipping threatens to bring Scandinavia into the war. That Germany should be willing to risk such a result seems unaccountable, considering the importance of the Scandinavian countries as the most available outlet of the central empires. If Germany is willing to drive Norway and Sweden to join the entente, it must be because Germany either is getting less than formerly through the Scandinavian gateway, or else because Germany is willing to adopt a policy calculated to drive

all neutrals into the list of her enemies.

Such a policy would directly menace America. Norway's friendship could still be of value to Germany, for it is still possible for Germany to get large and very necessary supplies from Norway and Sweden. On the other hand Germany can get very little from the United States, while Germany's enemies are getting tremendous amounts of a wide variety of necessities from this side of the Atlantic. It is fairly to be assumed, then, that Germany would gain more and lose less by a general assault on America, than on Norway, if only the detail of shipping and commercial potentiality were considered. There would be more logic in trying to suppress American shipping than in trying to destroy that of Scandinavia. But there would also be more danger. To bring America into the war would be a supreme mistake.

Yet there are many students of the situation who believe Germany would be willing to drag in this country, if she were convinced that she was facing defeat. She would rather be defeated by all the world than by any fraction of it. The attack on Norway suggests a willingness to take on Scandinavia as a new enemy; it might, indeed, very possibly be followed by a like assault on the United States. The exchanges in the House of Commons last night indicated that precisely this opinion is held by some very respectable and conservative British authorities.

IS THERE A "RUN" ON COAL?

Without attempting to minimize the serious nature of the situation, there is a note of sanity and reason in the suggestion by the secretary of the Coal Merchants' Association that the consumers of coal be a bit more reasonable in their demands, and, in this parlous time, buy only for their actual needs.

In the case of any necessary article of household use than can be stored and used at will, the same situation prevails as in the case of a bank which has a reserve of cash that is ample to carry on its regular business for the day. The bank is perfectly solvent, its securities are beyond reproach, but it doesn't happen to have the cash. Somebody with a little cash in the bank hears of this and draws his balance, telling somebody else who also has a little money in the bank. And before long all the somebody with little accounts are at its doors demanding their money. The result is a run and the closing of doors.

There is no doubt something of the same sort happening to coal. The dealers do not deny a shortage of their reserves. But they make the remarkable statement that despite this shortage there has been more coal sold this month than ever before and considerably more ordered. It stands to reason that this statement is true.

The consumers of coal have become panicky, just as the little depositor in the bank becomes panicky. The individual consumer who usually buys a ton of coal at a time, now wants his whole winter's supply at once. The coal dealers declare they cannot supply the entire District with its winter's supply, and ask the consumers to be reasonable. It would seem that this request is no more than just.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.
Halloween entertainment, Ashlar Club of Master Masons, 401 Masonic Temple, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, West Virginia Wilson Club, in headquarters, Fifteenth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Publication of boundary collection No. 7, Livingston road, Lucy Holcombe Chapter, 8 p. m.
Motion pictures of New Mexico, at meeting of Troop Club of Master Masons, New Exhibit, 8 p. m.
Debate, Senior Debating Club of National High School, at the Washington University, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "The Liberty Possible Under Socialism," by Samuel Salomon, under auspices of Liberal Religious Union of All Souls Church, All Souls Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Secular League, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.
Publication evergreen Helms Home for the aged, 415 M street northwest, beginning at seven and continuing throughout afternoon and evening.
Address, by M. C. A. building, by the Rev. H. H. Hickok, 8 p. m.
Address by Judge Milton Straubinger, at meeting of Judicial Bar Association, vestry room of Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Address by the Rev. Dr. John Van Schalk, president of the Board of Education, Metropolitan M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "The Liberty Possible Under Socialism," by Samuel Salomon, under auspices of Liberal Religious Union of All Souls Church, All Souls Church, 8 p. m.
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Old Couple Seek Home On Blackwell's Island

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 28.—Both nearly blind and deaf and practically helpless, William Livingston, eighty-five years old, and his wife, seventy-six, tottered arm-in-arm into the Flushing police court yesterday.
"We're alone and can't take care of ourselves," they told court attendants. "We've thought it over and decided we had better spend the winter on Blackwell's Island, but we beg you not to separate us. Will you please send us away for the winter?"
Inquiry revealed that the aged couple owned a home but had a little money, but have no relatives and are too feeble to do their own housekeeping. They were referred to the Associated Charities of Flushing, and this organization will find a suitable institution in which they can end their days together.

Don Marquis Column

The Beautiful, Beautiful Country!
BY FOTHERGILL PINCH, THE VERS

I went out into the country
And plucked some Violets,
Beautiful, Beautiful Violets!
They grew beside a Spring * * *
A Beautiful, Beautiful Spring!
They were so beautiful * * * the vio-
lets were * * * that they made
me sad.

Beautiful, beautiful Sorrow!
And I dropped some tears into the
Spring * * *
And being thirsty I drank * * * drank
some of my own tears * * * beau-
tiful, beautiful tears * * *
I drank my own tears * * * beautiful,
beautiful symbol * * *

And as I stooped over to drink
A Lizard
Came up out of the slime at the bot-
tom of the Spring,
Up out of the Beautiful, Beautiful
Slime

And kissed me on the Brow * * *
Beautiful, beautiful Lizard!
Lizard, (I said) you cheer me,
For now I know that Someone loves
Me!

Beautiful, beautiful Love!
And I thought maybe a Beautiful
Lizard had perhaps kissed
Narcissus * * *
Under somewhat similar circum-
stances * * *

And just then a
Goat with a long, long Beard put his
feet into the small of my back
And I went into the water and when
I came up again the Goat stood
by the pool

With his long magic beard waving in
the wind and looked at me with an-
gry eyes
Beautiful, beautiful Goat! * * *
And every time I would try to get
out of the pool the Beautiful, Angry
Goat would butt me.

And the little loving Lizard
Covered coldly about my spine * * *
Goat (I said) are we not brothers
Beautiful, beautiful Brotherhood!
Is not this Lizard our little Sister?
But the Goat reached forward and
tried to eat my

Hair, and when I would jerk my head
away he would butt me again * * *
Beautiful, beautiful Angry Strength of
the Goat!
And so I stood still in the pool and let
him eat my hair.

And when I was quite bald he seemed
to feel more kindly towards me * * *
Beautiful, beautiful Tolerance!
And I came out of the pool and we
wandered sweetly over the twilight
hills together.

The Goat, the Lizard and I,
My friend upon the Goat's strong back
and the Lizard
In my bosom * * *
And I brought them both to my attic
in Greenwich Village.

And the Lizard I call Phryne and her
picture will be published soon in
Guide Bruno's Weekly.
And the Goat I have named Sadaknight
Hartmann.

And Clara Tice is going to do a pic-
ture of him on my bald head * * *
O, my Beautiful, beautiful Baldness!
"The subjoined form," writes L. L.,
"is the one used in refusing manu-
scripts in China. It might be used in
the case of some particularly savage
contributor—like the Kaiser!"

Illustrous Brother of the Sun and
Moon! Behold this servant prostrate
before thy feet! I kowtow to thee and
beg that of thy graciousness thou
mayst grant that I may speak and live.
Thy honored manuscript has deigned to
cast the light of its august countenance
upon me. With raptures I have per-
used it. By the bones of my ancestors,
never have I encountered such wit,
such pathos, and such lofty thought.

With fear and trembling I return the
writing. Were I to publish the treas-
ure you sent me, the Emperor would
order that it should be made standard,
and that none be published except such
as equalled it. Knowing literature as
I do, and that it would be impossible in
10,000 years to equal what you have
done, I send your writing back. Ten
thousand times I crave your pardon.
Behold my head as at your feet. Do
what you will. Your servant's servant,
—THE EDITOR.

Never!
I've never seen a lima bean.
A-sizzling on a griddle.
But that I thought, "It's mighty mean
to keep him in the middle!"
I never saw a man of straw.
Embrace a widow wildly.
But I thought, "That's rather
raw."
I wish he'd hug me mildly!"

I've never met a suffragette
Appealing to a voter.
But that I thought, "You'll get it yet—
The 'not' from that!"
—JACK HOGAN.

"Who am I?" writes A. Rock.
"Sir, I am a champion letter writer.
Ten hours in every day of my young
life are spent a hundred and some odd
feet under ground; in a dusty, dingy
store room. Nuts, bolts, elbows, gas-
kets, steam, air hoses and junk pieces
are not inspiring, but I should worry.
An endless film of schemes and plans
is run off in my cranium. When it be-
comes acute I write a letter. I write
four pages to my favorite morning
paper, telling it how to increase its cir-
culation about 100 per cent. For a day
and a night I'm in the clouds juggling
the whole business staff knocked out of
their chairs by my ingenuity. A four
line acknowledgment thanks me courte-
ously, but my plans cannot be used at
present."

"Gloom, deeper and blacker than the
night, descends upon me, for days I
rouse around the store room helms
and dejected. They must think I'm an
awful boob."

"The gradually the film becomes
cheerful and optimistic again. Within
a week I'll write to the Kaiser and tell
him how I'd stop the war."

"The nuts in this line all wink at me.
We are all little pals together."

Health and Beauty Hints.
Dandruff—If you are troubled with
dandruff you can cure it in time by
going over Niagara Falls in a barrel.
The motion will send the blood rushing
to the head, and this will stimulate the
scalp.

Freckles—To get rid of your freckles,
go and live in the Siberian arctic re-
gions. If this should fail, slide down
the Himalayas, being careful to keep
the freckles you wish to remove firmly
pressed against the mountain side as
you slide, and sliding once for each
freckle.

DON MARQUIS.



• Crossing Swords With "Papa" Joffe!

Willcox Says Hughes Sure to Win; Warren Claims 314 Votes Now

Republican Committeemen Declare Party Will Carry

New York, Ohio, and Have 100,000 Majority

in Illinois—Alliance Shows Trend of Sentiment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, today claimed the election of Charles E. Hughes on November 7 by "over 300 electoral votes."

Mr. Willcox has been all along predicting the election of Mr. Hughes, but this is the nearest he has yet come to forecasting the number of electoral votes Mr. Hughes would obtain.

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against American citizens, thereby implying the infamous guilt of treason, then Mr. Baker has once more displayed the remarkable bias of mind which prompted him to make his unparliamentary statements regarding Revolutionary soldiers in his speech in Jersey City.

Mr. Baker deliberately attempted to create political capital out of a national disaster. His position is infamous.

On top of the Baker statement there came to the Republican chairman a letter from Philip M. Loughlin, of Columbus, N. M., dated Oct. 23, which said:

"The belief exists among army officers and well-informed civilians that the cause after Villa and his followers will be resumed on or before November 3 next. When the election day rolls around the idea will be prevalent that the United States is at war and necessarily the President will have to be supported."

Mr. Willcox gave this letter out without comment.

Hughes Alliance Figures Public.
One of the most encouraging signs the Republicans have received is a tabulation of the enrollment cards of the Hughes Alliance. In a statement regarding this, W. Cameron Forbes, president of the alliance, said:

"It has not been possible to obtain a complete record as to how the members of the alliance voted in 1912, but a poll of a considerable percentage shows the following alignment: For Taft, 62 per cent; for Roosevelt, 47 per cent; for Wilson, 11 per cent. The percentage of Wilson votes is particularly significant. In Wisconsin it runs as high as 26 per cent and in Texas 25 per cent. Other States, where the percentage of Wilson votes is large, are Connecticut, 17 per cent; Maryland, 16.2 per cent; Minnesota, 15.3 per cent; Nebraska, 14.3 per cent; New Jersey, 13 per cent; Oklahoma, 13.4 per cent and Oregon 7 per cent."

With a meeting scheduled at Berwyn tonight and several through the county next week, the Democrats of Prince George's county are to have a whirlwind campaign. The affair at Berwyn tonight will be held in Bryant's Hall, J. S. Easby-Smith, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, D. A. Edwards, of Washington, and Jackson H. Halston, candidate for Congress, will speak.

A capacity audience greeted the Edgewood Dramatic Club last night when it presented the historical play, "The Girls of 1776," in the Masque Hall here. The proceeds will be used to purchase a silk flag to be presented to Company F when it returns to the armory from Baltimore.

Those in the cast were Miss Mary Beadle, Miss Mable Meyer and Miss Ernestine Giacchetti, Miss Charlotte Adams, Miss Katherine Hawshaw, Miss Martha Rogers, Miss Marguerite Meyer, Miss Marguerite Smith, Miss Marie Blundon, Theodore A. Vandoren, Misses Margery Hill, Hilda Fuller, Angela Ervin, Laura Shepherd, Stella McFarland, Helen Auman, Grace Keegan, and Helen Rose, the Misses Mary Decker, Alice Darnell, Marie Halloran, and Gertrude Schmede; the Misses Alice Vandoren, Katherine Wolf, Mary Lane, Miss Louise L. Calabate, Eleanor Vandoren, and Virginia Surges.

Funeral services for Joseph J. Duffie, aged seventy-three years, who died last Thursday morning, were held at Seat Pleasant this morning at 8:45 o'clock. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Margaret's Catholic Church, and interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Susanna Duffie.

Red Heads Organize.

OVERBLAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Red heads stand united. A national organization of "The Order of the Golden Fleece" has been founded by the fiery-haired students of Oberlin College.

HOSPITAL CORPS TO BE "FREED" TODAY

Men Will Be Mustered Out and Paid Off by This Evening.

With money in their pockets and with smiles on their faces, the members of the Hospital Corps of the District militia will leave the First street armory this afternoon "free men."

According to statements by officers of the organization today, there is no doubt about the mustering out of the organization being completed by 6 o'clock this evening.

The men have all signed the pay rolls and only minor details of transferring a few articles of equipment from the United States to the national guard and paying off the men remain.

Some of the men will have quite a "roll" when the paying off is completed. They will receive their salaries, and in addition the money they have saved on the clothing allowance which Uncle Sam gives his soldiers.

All those who have been careful in their treatment of the uniforms and other articles of personal equipment will reap the reward today.

One of the members of this organization, who returned from the border a short time ago, will be a happy man when the last details of mustering out are completed.

He is a "soldier of fortune" in every sense of the word and joined the District troops on the promise of a Washington job to get him a job in Washington. The soldier in question states that he "hails from nowhere in particular" and everywhere in general.

He joined the troops on the border, and is at present happy over the prospect of the \$1-a-week job which has been promised him by a comrade, and which served as a kind of a bribe to a patriot prompting him to enlist in the guard.

Three Train Robbers Indicted in Alabama

MOBILE, Ala., October 28.—Charged with robbing a Louisville and Nashville mail-train near Greenville, Ala., July 9, 1915, Ben F. McKee, Jeff Harrison, and H. Grady Webb were today indicted. Assault on Mail Clerk M. C. Webb, also is included in the indictment.

Webb, said to be the brains of the notorious Harrison gang, is a fugitive from justice. Two of the Harrison are under indictment for the train robbery at Central Station, West Virginia, when a large amount of unsigned currency was stolen.

Smokes at Four.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Oct. 28.—Recovering from an attack of infantile paralysis, Charlie Edwards, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Edwards, has developed an unusual fondness for tobacco.

His parents took the boy to Newbern, S. C., for treatment, but physicians do not know how they can cure his taste for tobacco, and he is fully recovered from the paralysis.

Charlie insisted on smoking a cigar while his parents had him out on the street of Newbern. He had a cigar, and he consumed four cigars a day.

ROCKVILLE.

A Democratic meeting of the campaign in this county will be held at Gettysburg Monday evening. The principal speakers will be Charles A. Douglass, of the Washington bar, and Louis Browland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Samuel K. Van Kirk, seventy years old an inmate of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, has instituted suit in the circuit court here for an absolute divorce from Josephine N. Van Kirk, now a resident of Rockville. He is represented by W. O. Spates, of Rockville, James W. Frizell, of Baltimore, and William A. Walker, of Frederick county. Prohibition candidates for the United States Senate and Congress, respectively, held a number of meetings in Montgomery county today. At Rockville, following a concert on the courthouse lawn by the band, both candidates drove and Rev. Howard G. Keen of Wisconsin county today. A large-sized crowd. The speakers presented strong arguments in favor of the Prohibition cause and paid their respects to both of the old parties. Rev. Dr. Keen presided.